



THE Gleichen, Call

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M. S. B.



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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1917

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Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000. Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account. Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000. What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our mother-land.

For Canada it is both a patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

* * *

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could do it because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada to pay cash for all the products that Canada as well as Great Britain needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

* * *

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Ministry of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

What grade is the wheat good? The good farmer behind it. A poor farmer can make good seed into poor wheat.

What makes paper money good? The security of the corporation, gentlemen \$1 and ladies free.

Geo. Lane paid a visit to his NAMAKA Farm last week to shoot.

Red Cross Dance on Friday Nov.

2nd in I.O.O.F. hall. Admission

50c for men, \$1.00 for ladies.

H. Woods, president of the U.F.

last Sunday afternoon.

The result of Tag Day for the

Winnipeg Red Cross, by the NAMAKA

Branch, amounted to \$50.00.

15¢ for bait bags, this being forwarded to the Provincial branch.

The best pledge of the Dominion

is a Canadian Victory Bond; better than a check or bill—**AS GOOD AS WHEAT**.

The sec-treas. of the NAMAKA

branch shows in her annual report

that the sum of \$1891.30 and \$92

for 1916 was contributed to the Provincial branch.

from various sources. The expen-

ditures for the year being \$117.97.

Thanks are due to all friends in the district who have helped on the cause so considerably and it is hoped that the people will continue to support the branch, the funds and supplies are more than ever needed to carry on this great work.

Mrs. Mallory desires to acknowl-

edge with sincere thanks the follow-

ing individuals who have contributed to the Belgian children:

The Allard, Mrs. A. L. Allard, Mr.

Chapier, No. 8 O.E.R., \$50; Mrs.

McMellan, \$5; and Mr. B.

Ramsonton \$1. Mrs. Mallory has

remitted \$55 to the headquarters

of the Belgian Relief Fund at

Calgary, receiving full instruc-

tions and will return today, and have

called a public meeting for tommorow, Friday, afternoon at 2 o'clock

in Henderson & Mallory's office.

All are requested to attend this

meeting when the subject will be

fully explained.

The front page of this issue has

been practically conscribed. It is

for a noble cause and there is

money it for every person. Read

it carefully.

NAMAKA STANDARD

Jim Elder is setting school lessons
and the like.

The mayor and postmaster think
this a good country, being able to
sport a McLaughlin car on small
profits.

M. C. Hansen is one of the born
lucky fallows. Another big baby
girl arrived at his home a few
instant.

We hear the steel mule has not
been seen since leaving the Craig-
leichen Tractor Hospital a couple of
months ago.

Expect it will require several
issues of The Call to catch up with
the news of Alberta's best district
when we have had time to round it
all up.

Your Standard correspondent has
been away for his health for some
time, returning last week. He
found threshing finished but some
spuds to be up—likely in the
spring.

George Lane, who was nominated
as the Liberal candidate to contest
this constituency in the next Do-
minion election, has announced
that he is in favor of the union
of the two provinces. As Mr. L. M. Mavor,
the Conservative candidate, has
said The Call a few weeks ago
he was prepared to resign as a can-
didate in Mr. Lane's favor and to
work for his election in the single
condition that he run as a win-the-
war candidate. Mr. Lane's election
is particularly salient as the only
opposition will likely be the Non-
Partisan League and already some
of their members state their object
in placing a candidate in the field
is more to test their strength than
in the hopes of electing their man.

Victory Loan Meeting Tomorrow—Friday

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money it for every person. Read

it carefully.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY

Men's Department

You will do well to look over our stock before buying the following:

Mackinaw Coats, Woolen Underwear, Flannel Shirts
Clothing, Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Boots, Overshoes

WE HANDLE FLESHMANN'S YEAST

You will find our Grocery Department very complete, with a full line of fresh Fruits, Etc.

Grocery Specials for Friday and Saturday:

We receive fresh made Cranberry Butter twice	Celery, 2 lbs.....	25c
Good wheat. You will like it.	Crabapple, 3 lbs.....	25c
Fathers' Coffee will be 50c. Coffee.	Prunes, 3 lbs.....	25c
Our Price 3 lbs. for \$1.10.	White Beans, per lb.....	15c
New Cranberry and Cranberry Jam.	Tapioca, per lb.....	15c
Fresh Lemon and Orange Peels.	Sugar, per lb.....	15c
Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. bag.....	Pickles, gal. jar, sour.....	15c
Rolled Oats, per package.....	Pickles, gal. jar, sweet.....	15c
Royal Crown Soda, 10 lbs.	Cold Cream, 3 lbs. tin.....	25c
Edgar's Soap, 10 lbs.	Matron's Soap, 3 lbs. tin.....	25c
Tea, Special, per lb.....	Powdered Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin.....	20c
Domestic Sardines, 3 tins.....	Tomatoes, best brands, per tin.....	20c
Cat apples, per box.....	Pear, 1 lb. per box.....	25c
Pears, per box.....	Jelly Powder, per pig pie.....	25c

You will like the way we do business.

Matthews & Kidney

CLUNY

Good as the Wheat

Known in the world. Wheat has been more than it down now. Never been found in the Pyramids. The er. A bag of wheat weighing two bushels and a peck lots up in 1917. Egypt just about worshipped wheat as a symbol of life. The Bible calls it corn; so just the value of a five-dollar note, about as much the last word do the English. But when we say gold, we mean "Safe as the Bank" good as wheat! we refer to the of England." A bag of No 1 bushel of brown, hard kernels Northern, clean as a whistle of worth by government fixture this cookie and foxtail, was a symbol of year, \$2.20. In the memory of living value long before gold was dug when did "good as wheat" many a milling concern. The check

is converted into bills or gold on deposit. Good wheat; good paper; nobody asks any questions. Because the company is O.K. and the bank is sound. If any wheat seller had any doubt of either he would demand something else.

"Hold good wheat," he would say. "I want something as good as gold." Good wheat, good paper; many a milling concern. The check

UNION BANK OF CANADA

The Banker's Part in Modern Business

is steadily growing in importance. In fact many of our customers regard their connection with the Union Bank of Canada as one of the cornerstones of their success.

The complete banking facilities which we offer are reinforced by an interested good-will that is much appreciated,

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager,
STANDARD BRANCH, T. L. FURGUSON, Mgr.

We move anything with two ends

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For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils

First and Last-A Newspaper



SUBSCRIBE
TO THE CALGARY HERALD
ALBERTA'S GREATEST DAILY

Your Market

MANY a farmer has been bunged into selling his stock and produce at ridiculous figure by the blue-sky speculators of the speculative buyer or his agent. The farmer was NOT in touch with the market; the speculator WAS.

The world's market is the farmer's market. Keep in touch with it. The Herald's market reports are not only general, but are detailed and include special and exclusive features such as "People's X-ray" and forecast on the world's livestock situation. Poole is nothing short of a genius and is accepted as an authority the world over. Our Boston Letter on the wool markets is up-to-the-minute and covers all colonial and foreign markets. It is the only one published in Western Canada. The Herald's market report on the world's livestock markets is drawn from actual contact with buyers and sellers and our special reports covering every commodity that the farmer sells or purchases are compiled from accurate and reliable data.

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4 MTHS. \$1

The regular subscription price to The Herald is \$4.00 a year by mail, but if you cut out this advertisement and send it to us with your name and address, ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) to the Circulation Manager, The Herald, and you will receive The Herald daily for four months.

Do You Want

to sell or

lease Your Farm

Then See

Henderson & Mallory

We have inquiries right along

Pay up your subscription now

THE GLEICHEN CALL, GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Reminiscences of the Grain Trail

BY JOHN GLAMBACK

In these days of high priced wheat, motor cars and prosperity every body envies the farmer and practically every business man who has not already got a farm and one with a good crop. This is all very well but it should be forgotten that the farmer has had his up and down—mostly down. It is only a few years ago when No. 1 wheat sold at 99 cents a bushel at a grain elevator in Gleichen. We were not up against low prices on grain, stock, produce and anything else he had to sell but he was frequently dry out frozen and haled out. Out here in Queens town we have suffered less in the respect that there is less here to hale but we have had our troubles just the same and chief among these are our transport troubles. There is not a farmer in Queens town who could not tell of some terrible experiences he has had on the long trails. I have run up against a few myself and here is one of them:

A few years ago I was to haul a load of wheat to Gleichen, for a neighbor in town who had one of the largest grain elevators in the west. There was a strong wind blowing when we started from home and by the time we reached the ferry man could not get the ferry so we had to wait for the wind to die down and wait for the wind to go down. Pretty soon teams from the various trails drove up and then many have been about 75 in all. It was late in the fall and the men were cold and the snow was deep so we made a load and set about to tell stories and condemned government for refusing to build a bridge across the river. I dare say that no other spot in Alberta has so much snow been around the river as there is at night around that old ferry and had the government officials been around and heard the abuse they were in for they would have built that bridge long ago and had that there. As practically everyone had jobs, as practically everyone had teams, as practically everyone intended of making the round trip that day nobody had a lunch with them and only one feed for their horses. As the time went on the wind refused to blow down and about the time in the afternoon it was clear to everyone that we were up against it good and hard and that there would be no crossing that day. There were just three things we could do. First take out loads home, which would be slow, and who would haul a load across the river would not think of doing. Second we could leave our loads, and risk having it eaten up by the stock that always hangs around there, and walk home behind our teams, as we had to leave our loads to Gleichen via the bridge. There was not much choice one way or the other and a darn sight worse. My neighbor, myself and a few others decided to take the Gleichen trail and haul our loads to the bridge by dark. In this we badly mistook and long before we got to the Arrowood creek it was so dark, we could scarcely see the lead horses. Now, anyone who has ever drove a four horse team along a trail at night in a strange trail after dark knows how it feels. We finally arrived at the Little Axe hill it was dark as pitch and I have often wondered since how we ever managed to get to the bottom of that hill in the darkness without going over the grade and breaking our necks, but we made it alright.

At the bottom of the hill we held a council of war and decided it would be impossible to travel any further so we went in search of Little Axe to see if we could spend the night with him.

We found Mr. Axe and he agreed that we could stay but he said he had no place to sleep. We had to sleep on the straw bales on top of the stable. After tying our horses in the stable we went into the house, but as it was away past supper time and Mrs. Axe already gone to bed there was no visitor of great importance. We had to wait until the next morning to get to Gleichen for a day or two to brace up and we could not likely be money out after selling our wheat.

After the long night we had to get up to pay those prices, then stay over in Gleichen for a day or two to brace up and we could not likely be money out after selling our wheat. We had to wait until the next morning to get to Gleichen for a day or two to brace up and we could not likely be money out after selling our wheat.

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We reached Gleichen about 10 o'clock and as this was in the good old days when the town was still wet, we certainly did not have to look for a place to sleep for lack of old Scotch. We stayed in town all that day in order to brace up and reached home at sundown on the following day.

I remember another when everybody loaded up at the ferry on account of a high water. I was told on that day one farmer had a load of potatoes he intended selling in Gleichen, another had several pounds of butter. The crowd was hungry, but there was a price and both parties in the end but one stood good and plenty and everybody stood the holding a potato on a stick and having a swim time. We got across late that evening and everything was lovely. Unfortunately there was a fire at the blacksmith shop in the tip, pull as everybody body was sick and Gleichen looked like a war hospital that night.

If you want to buy furniture at a wholesale house and at wholesale prices see G. W. Evans.



Who
Builds your
Clothes?

This is not an impudent question but to realize the helpful spirit in which it is asked.

LAILE-TRIMBLE MASTER BUILT CLOTHES

will assure you of always
well-made, well-dressed, because
they are.

MASTER BUILT to fit;

MASTER BUILT to wear;

MASTER BUILT to hold their
shape.

MASTER BUILT to satisfy you
from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and
the handsome fabrics now ready
for your inspection.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in assures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good return in dairying and mixed farming.

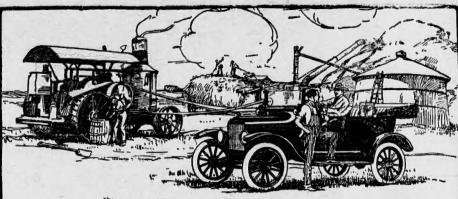
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years it has been tried having conclusively demonstrated its success wherever it is intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated

farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
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The Best Farm or Ranch Car

YOU would replace your "general utility" team with a powerful, sturdy, Ford car at once, we believe, if you but figured the matter out carefully.

The Ford is especially suited to western conditions and your needs. It is equal to rough roads, big hills and long distances. These are the very tests to which you will put your car.

A Ford will run you costs for repairs, gas, mail and countless other expenses quickly and cheaply. It will save you weeks of time and money. It will be one of your best investments. It will make farm life more enjoyable. You need a car and need it badly. The Ford is the utility car for the Western Farmer.



Rabbit - \$475
Touring - \$495
Coupelet - \$695
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F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. R. MCKIE, Dealer, Gleichen

Pacific Cold Storage Company Raw Land For Sale

DEALER IN
General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed
or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

ALBERTA

Campbell Floral Co.

Having appointed G. W. Evans our agent in Gleichen

all orders left with him for

Wreaths Sprays Pillows Stars

Gates Alar Crosses Crowns etc.

Will go forward by the first train

"We offer and offer for sale a
fraction containing 100 acres of land
N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28, 23 Rge. 28
at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E.
1/4 \$27.25 per acre at \$14.00 per acre. Part
of the land is in the valley of the White Rock
River and is well suited for fruit culture.
Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
Calgary, Alta.

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded HD left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
left shoulder. Cattle branded H3
left hip or left hip and both left ribs
and left hip. 103 left hip — left

Non-Refraacting Lens for Ford Car \$2

These Lens give the maximum amount of light and are still within the requirements of law. Try a pair and you will be well satisfied.

MCKAY HARDWARE CO.

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

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Paints, Oils and Varnishes

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Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day School for girls

Every educational facility provided. Students prepared for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England.

Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical, Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.

The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual development of its students with a view to a high standard of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917.

For prospectus, apply

MISS. L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal

880 12th Ave. W.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50¢ for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

SITUATION WANTED—By man and wife on farm for the winter. Apply to W. Bray, Gleichen, 31

For Sale Cheap—New violin, cost \$180. Apply to Alfred Guay, Gleichen. 33

LOST—Persian kitten Reward to finder, apply Mrs. Jas. Young. 32

Wanted—Farm to Rent south of Gleichen, with or without equipment, on crop payments. Apply to Cross & Ballam, Queenstown. 32

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot branded EA on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville. 234

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

A. T. SPANKIE

M.D., C.M.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist

OFFICE—
Suite 121-122 New P. Burns Building
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PHONES
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Intern and House Surgeon
Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New York City.

Specialist to Calgary School Board.

WE ARE LARGER
THAN ALL LOCAL COMPETITORS
COMBINED
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 9, residence phone

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163
Location: opposite Town Hall

W. W. WINSPEAR
General Merchant

Agent for Semi-ready tailoring

Namaka, Alta

Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free.

28

E. Kelly, Prop.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7:30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

The CALL agrees to do all of your printing as cheap as you can get it anywhere in Canada, and show you a proof before printing it.

We happened into Ramsay's Busy Store one afternoon last week for 25¢ worth of apples and saw Mr. Ramsay connected with two of our rich farmers talking up raccoon coats. We were anxious to see the finish and hung around for fifteen minutes when, what we expected would happen did take place. When we noticed the boss tying up two big parcels containing two raccoon coats and had the pleasure of seeing the cheque paid out in payment for same. After the transaction was over one of the buyers told us he had been all over Calgary raccoon coat stocks but saw nothing to compare with Busy Store values. That's money saved by buying at home.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table shows the train arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound, 8:11 a.m.
" " 3—west bound, 3:40 p.m.
" 2—east bound, 3:42 a.m.
" 4—east bound, 5:05 p.m.

Horses For Sale

Will have a carload of 10 mares and 10 geldings, heavy bone Clydes from 18,000 to 15,000 lbs. all a round 4 years of age at the stable of

Roy M. Allen
On Thursday

H. REED
Owner.

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and Dentist

Day and night calls promptly attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned

against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawnage

J. H. GOODERHAM

Indian Agent

Always on hand a complete stock of building material for

Houses, Barns and Shacks.

Fence Posts, Shingles, Building Paper.

Windows, Doors, Mouldings, Brick, Plaster, Cement

Lime and the famous Gypso Fibre Wall Board.

V. BASHAW, Local Manager

Phones 69 and 46

See the Call for job printing

C. A. MILLIE'S

BIG DISPLENISHING SALE

Everything must be sold as the owner is leaving the country.

100 Cows & Heifers
20 Horses

20 Ewes, 10 Wethers, 10 Lambs

Farm Implements and Harness

HALF A MILE NORTH OF

Gleichen, Wednesday, Nov. 7

T. H. BEACH, - - - - -



Will Class One Provide The One Hundred Thousand Men?

It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada if the entire quota of 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act can be secured from the first class; that is, from the men between the ages of 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6th, 1917.

This is almost self-evident for the following reasons:

It is admitted that, between the ages of 20 and 34, the average man is at the height of his physical strength and is most adaptable to the change of conditions from civilian life; the military service of unmarried men and widowers without children would occasion less distress than that of most others, since they are largely without dependents. Also, it would entail less financial burden for Canada, through separation allowances, etc.

Authorities estimate that, after all proper exemptions have been allowed, Canada should be able to produce from the first class 100,000 men fit for service, so the drain upon the man power of the country will not be severe.

Members of Class One will be well advised to present themselves for examination immediately to the Medical Board in their district. Upon examination as to their physical fitness, they will be placed in one of the following categories:

Category A—if fit for service in overseas fighting units.
Category B—if fit for service overseas in Army Medical Corps, Forestry Battalion, etc.
Category C—if fit for service in Canada only.
Category E—if unfit for military service of any nature.

If not placed in Category A, the applicant will know that he is not liable for immediate service, but will go to the Post Office and send in a claim for exemption with his Medical Certificate attached, when he will receive in due course a certificate of exemption until those in his medical category are summoned for service.

Where a man, who is placed in category A, feels that exemption should be allowed, an application form can be secured from the postmaster. This form, when filled in, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the registrar of the district, and the applicant will be informed by mail as to the time and place for the consideration of his application by the Exemption Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

137

Standard Livery

Stable

Having purchased the livery busi-

ness

from August Jensen, I wish

to announce that it will be my aim

to give the people of the Standard

district the best service possible.

Prompt service. Strict attention to

your every want.

Sam Brown

Standard, - Alta

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned

against buying any grain, hay or

other produce, cattle, horses, wag-

gons, harness, saddles, mowers or

rakes from any Indian of the Black-

foot reserve without an officially

printed permit issued by the Indian

Agent

Also not to take in pledge or

make any loan upon any article to

any Indian under penalty of having

any such articles seized and being

prosecuted for illegal pawnage

J. H. GOODERHAM

Indian Agent

Always on hand a complete stock of building material for

Houses, Barns and Shacks.

Fence Posts, Shingles, Building Paper.

Windows, Doors, Mouldings, Brick, Plaster, Cement

Lime and the famous Gypso Fibre Wall Board.

V. BASHAW, Local Manager

Phones 69 and 46

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HURUBISE & GOURDINNE

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

OF

Horses,

Cattle,

Farm Implements,

Household Effects, Etc.

Owners are dissolving part-

nership and all must be sold

THE AMARANTH CLUB

BY J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVII.

A Dead Man's Message

Banister King gave the caretaker and his wife a look that was all the more expressive because it was given in silence. And Bryson, getting no words from him, repeated his own.

"Dead, sir! Dead. And likewise buried!"

"Yesterday was a week," added Mrs. Bryson.

King had found his key by that time and without comment he let himself into his chambers and set down on his table a small case in which was carefully packed the old vase which he had been to Italy to secure. He stood for a moment staring about him; when he was away from home nobody was allowed to enter his rooms; everything was just as he had left it nearly three weeks previously. He put his hands in his pockets, whistled thoughtfully, and walked outside again to Bryson.

"What was it?" he asked abruptly.

Bryson shook his head and jerked his thumb at his wife.

"Uncommon sudden, sir," he answered. "She found him."

"Which was lying in that there bed as if he was a-sleeping the sleep of the innocent," said Mrs. Bryson mournfully. "But I knowed he was dead, and went down to Bryson and says so. 'Rubbish!' says Bryson. But there weren't no deceiving me. Mr. King, having seen as many dead ones as live 'uns—speaking comparatively."

"Hadn't been ill, then?" asked King.

"Not for a minute, sir," replied Bryson. "I see him the day before he was as well as what we are now. Went off in his sleep, d'ye see, sir. 'Art failure—that's what the doctor said. And, of course, the coroner and jury they said the same. Natural causes—that's what the verdict was."

"There was an inquest, then?" said King.

"Which we've kep' all the newspapers with the pieces about it," observed Mrs. Bryson. "Bryson, I says to my husband, 'We'll keep these here 'cause Mr. King'll no doubt like to see them when he comes home.'

"Downstairs they are, all together, and tied up with black tape. Yes."

"I should like to see them," said King.

He took the newspapers which Bryson promptly brought to him, and sitting down in his strangely silent room it seemed to him unusually silent for some inaccountable reason; read all that they could tell him. He got no clue, no idea from them; the only fact that seemed all important to his mind was that Avory spent his last hours at the Amaranth Club. According to the evidence of the attendant, those hours were innocent enough—and yet there was some significance in the fact that they were spent there. For King remembered Avory's intense interest in what he believed to be the secret of the club and of Bartholemew, and it required little to suggest to him that circumstances might have arisen during his absence which would make it highly convenient to Bartholemew or to somebody unknown, to get Avory out of the way. In spite of the medical evidence, King had no fixed belief that Avory had died from heart trouble.

He laid the newspapers aside at last, after marking two or three passages for further consideration, and began to attend to the small affairs awaiting his attention. First of all, there were his letters. Being an unattached and solitary man as Avory himself was, King had few correspondents beyond the people who had books or pictures or curiosities to offer him. Nevertheless, he knew there would be letters in his box, and he proceeded to deal with them. Eccentric in this as in many other things, King had invented for himself and had attached to his outer door a capacious letter box which he pride himself, nobody could tamper with from without or unlock from within. He had spent a good deal of time and a lot of ingenuity in perfecting it. Nobody, he said, could get into that letter box, made of fine light steel, even if they got into his rooms, for he had also invented its lock, and carried the two keys of it in his purse. And now he unlocked it, and slid back the door, and let a collection of letters and circulars and papers and odd documents fall out, and as he stooped to gather them up he saw Avory's card, and the few lines which the dead man had hurriedly pencilled on it.

King left the letters and papers lying where they had fallen and carried the card into his sitting room. He looked at the pencilled lines some time before he read them. When he read them he did not immediately comprehend their significance. But when he remembered what had happened, remembered that Avory had died within a few hours of writing them, he saw that in this bit of card he had held something which if not an absolute clue to the solution of the mystery of Avory's death, was at any rate a contribution to one.

This is what Avory had hastily scribbled:

"Something has happened at the A. Club tonight which gives me a hold on Bartholemew. He and von Roon are in B.'s house now. I am going

to insist on seeing both. As there's an element of risk, if I am not home by a reasonable hour, you will know that I went there at two-thirty. R. A."

There was no date to this, but King had no doubt that it was written on the morning of Avory's death. He picked up the newspaper account of the inquest and rapidly ran over the evidence of the attendant at the Amaranth. Yes—Avory had spent most his time there that midnight in the lounge which opened off the entrance hall. That meant he was watching for something or somebody. He had left the club, said the attendant, at two o'clock, when everybody else did. But, afterwards?

King reconstructed that afterwards in a fashion of his own. He might be right, he might be wrong; but this is what he believed to have occurred:

1. After Avory left the club he saw something which strengthened his suspicions about it and Bartholemew.

2. Finding that Bartholemew and von Roon were together in Bartholemew's house, he decided to attempt an immediate interview.

3. But first he ran to Jernyn Street and found him—King—out, he slipped the pencilled card in the letter box.

4. Then he obtained entrance to Bartholemew's house.

However long he stopped there, whatever took place, Avory came away, went quietly to bed and died in his sleep.

King summed up the situation in a question.

Was Richard Avory murdered?

There was no need to ask the further question—who murdered him? If he was done to death in some skilful and diabolically clever fashion, there was no doubt in King's mind as to the door of the dead. But—was he murdered?

King was a member of a small and very exclusive club of men of his own sort—students, savants, scientists, collectors, thinkers, observers, searchers into strange things. This club was housed in very quiet rooms in the neighborhood of Hanover Square—it's great recommendation to its members was that if you wished to be absolutely quiet there you could gratify your wish; if you desired company you could get it.

Every member of that club was a somebody in something, a specialist, a dependable man. And King, thinking of one member, a famous medical man, celebrated as the author of a standard work on toxicology, went round to the club that afternoon at an hour when he knew the man would be there, and after some fine contrivance to get hold of him in a corner.

"I want to ask you a plain question," said King. "If you like, I'll tell you afterwards why I ask it. This is the question: Is it possible to give a man poison which (first) he would not detect at the time, (second) would not take effect for a few hours, and (third) would leave no trace in his body?"

The great man considered matters for a moment. Then he nodded.

"Yes," he answered. "It is."

(To Be Continued.)

The Revenue From Poultry

Annual Income in Saskatchewan Is About Eight Million Dollars

That this province is admirably suited for poultry raising, possessing as it does many advantages not to be found in other parts of the Dominion, is the opinion of Professor R. K. Baker, who is in charge of the poultry department of the University of Saskatchewan. The professor has returned from a convention of poultry men of the western provinces which was recently held in British Columbia.

Much education was, of course, still required to make the ordinary farmer a practical and profitable raiser of poultry, but some remarkable progress was already being made.

The great necessity was to teach the farmer the necessity of selection of his poultry so that the birds he feeds will give him a reasonable return for the feed he gives them and, next in importance, was the study of practical rations to reduce as much as possible the chick's H. C. of L.

Much work in both those directions was being done by the poultry department of the university.

Professor Baker stated that the value of the poultry business in this province amounted to about \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year and he was sure this could be greatly increased.

There is much room for improvement in both the production and the marketing of the products of the poultry business in Saskatchewan. The work at the university had, of late not been as complete as might have been owing to war conditions, but when matters were readjusted more satisfactorily operations could be undertaken.—Saskatoon Star.

The Imperial City

If ever there was an Imperial City it is London of today, with Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African and other overseas troops thronging its streets, enjoying leave from the rigors of duty, and in our midst a score and more of official representatives of the great Dominions. London has become the centre of a vast organization which draws its strength from every sea and every clime, and finds its inspiration in the confidence that, as result of this war, the cause of freedom will be firmly established. From the Daily Telegraph.

Belgian Towns Being Emptied

The removal of the civilian population of Belgium continues, according to advices. The town of Roulers in Flanders has been evacuated completely. Ostend is being emptied and two thousand persons already have been sent from Courtrai.

Many of the inhabitants of Berlitz have been taken forcibly from Turcoing to work on the trenches. All the inhabitants of Sleydings, Flanders, rich and poor alike, have been made to work on military roads.

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A Word For The British

Their Troops Outnumber Colonials Six to One

are is shown by the news from Verdun. If Petain has not answered troubled minds on that point, we fear the task is beyond our own powers.—New York Times.

Manitoba Adapted For Stock Raising

Many Varieties of Live Stock Feed Grown in Manitoba

The Manitoba department of agriculture has just issued an interesting booklet on Live Stock Raising from which the following extract dealing with the many varieties of live stock feed grown in that province has been taken.

The naturally rich Manitoba soil yields an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. These possess uncommon natural fattening qualities and Manitoba cattle grazing on them require much less finishing than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. Kentucky Blue Grass grows in profusion and here as in its native state it is worthy of the name of the king of pasture grasses. A near relative, known as Canadian Blue Grass, is also to be found everywhere. Knot Root Grass, Wild Timothy and the well-known Red Top also grow in profusion, also the slender wheat grass, now commonly known in Manitoba as Western Rye Grass. There is also the Western Wheat Grass, commonly known as Blue-joint, which is of unusual hardiness.

As for the allegation that England is keeping an army of 3,000,000 men at home, so that the French have to do all the fighting, she has between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men in France now to say nothing of those in the Italian theatre, in Saloniki, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, in Galicia, in Africa and wherever an ally needs her help. Besides the lines which she officially holds in France, she furnishes men at every threatened point in the line held by the French, whenever they are needed. She is sweeping the Germans out of Africa, and has two armies engaged with the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor. So far it is true that England is "making others fight for her" that England is not only holding her own battle line but furnishing troops to demand for others. It is not true that "when all other nations are exhausted she will step in with her fresh army and navy and get all the spoils" for her army and navy are not fresh. They have been decimated in many frightful battles. As a single instance, the Coldstream Guards has been wiped out and reconstituted no less than twenty-one times since the war began.

Sometimes these German propagandists in disguise go armed with a newspaper showing that the Canadians have just fought a battle, and ask their unsophisticated hearers: "Where are the British?" Naturally there are some battles in which the Canadians bear the brunt, as there are other battles in which the English bear it. The battle of the Somme, which lasted from July to November, was the most terrible battle in which the British army was engaged, and in the 500,000 casualties which it suffered the number of colonials was almost negligible. Not more than 350,000 Canadians have yet gone to the front. The British troops in France outnumber the colonials 6 to 1, and their casualties since the war began are 6.5 British to 1 colonial. In the recent fighting around Ypres and Lens, in the reports of which the Canadians have figured so largely, there have been 9 British casualties to 1 colonial. Not one-fourth of the line is held by Canadians and other colonials. The reason why we hear more of the Canadians than of the English is because the Canadians are, in a sense, our own people; just as when our American soldiers are engaged we shall hear more of them than of the French and British who fight by their side in that engagement. It is the home folks in whom we are most interested.

"Where are the British?" asks the German agent of the gullible Americans. They are everywhere. They are holding their own line in France and Belgium, rendering aid to the French wherever needed, helping Italy batter her way to Trieste, cleaning Germany out of Africa, furnishing the bulk of Sarrail's army in Mesopotamia, aiding the Russians in Galicia, battling with the Germans and Turks in Palestine. There is no nation among the allies whose troops are so ubiquitous.

The German propagandist makes much of the fact that the French hold a larger part of the line than the British, but omits to mention that the British hold that part where most of the fighting is going on. The extent of territory each army shall hold is determined, not by cabinets, or even by generals in the field, but by the allied general staff, according to the military needs of the moment as it sees them. England, like the United States, was unprepared for war, she had no army. She built one under fire, her little regular army having been wiped out in the first year of the war. Her little force could hold only 31 miles at that time. Now she has an army, and as fast as the French have found it convenient to relinquish a section of the battle line she has taken it up—138 kilometers to date, and is still increasing it. A battle line cannot be held over like an orange. The decision on this matter has been allowed to rest with the French, and the extent of the line the British hold is determined by their wishes.

A few furnish themselves with a little pocket money by playing the piano for gymnasium classes. Another solved the problem of making money last vacation by making penitents for the Santa Fe railway. Two room mates who wanted to decorate their rooms, but lacked the funds, have been giving a little white dog a bath once a week, netting them \$2 a month.

The Psalm of the Allies

Not the ninety-third, but the ninety-fourth psalm, furnishes the right text for a sermon on Germany, the sweet German humanities in this war:

O Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth; O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show Thyself.

Lift up Thyself, thou Judge of the earth; render a reward to the proud.

Lord, how long shall the wicked,

How long shall they triumph?

How long shall they utter and speak hard things and all the workers of iniquity boast themselves?

They break in pieces Thy people, O Lord, and afflict Thine heritage.

They slay the widow and the fatherless,

And murder the fatherless.

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